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**The Improvement of Junior High School Physical
Education Program Through the use of Motion Pictures.**

Submitted by

Albert John Doran Jr.

(B.S. in Education, Boston University, 1938)

**In partial fulfillment of requirements
for the degree of Master of Education.**

1945.

First Reader: John M. Harmon, Professor of Education

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

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Chapter I.

The Introduction.

The Need for Motion Pictures in Junior High School Physical Education:

This thesis is an attempt to report on the improvement of the Junior High School Physical Education program through the use of Motion Pictures. Educational motion pictures are past the stage of a fad and their educational worth has been tested and proven worthwhile in many fields of education. Physical educators are not, as a general practice, making use of the motion picture in their programs. The question is asked, "Why?" One answer to this question might be that, in the main, physical educators do not know of the motion picture material available in their field. An attempt has been made in this study to make more convenient for those interested in the use of motion pictures to have a complete list of sources of motion pictures in the field of Physical Education. This list of sources includes only films dealing with physical education and does not touch upon sources for Health Education. Such a compilation appeared to be the foremost need in the Visual Education field for physical educators.

There are ever so many Junior High School Physical Education teachers making an attempt to teach a multitude of activities and skills in their program, many of which they are unable to demonstrate to any degree of proficiency. An individual teacher can not attain correctly

CHAPTER

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CHAPTER 1. THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. FROM THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JAMES M. SMITH, ESQ. OF NEW-YORK. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. I. NEW-YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. ALLEN, 1800.

CHAPTER 2. THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. FROM THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JAMES M. SMITH, ESQ. OF NEW-YORK. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. II. NEW-YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. ALLEN, 1800.

CHAPTER 3. THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. FROM THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JAMES M. SMITH, ESQ. OF NEW-YORK. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. III. NEW-YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. ALLEN, 1800.

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CHAPTER 5. THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. FROM THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JAMES M. SMITH, ESQ. OF NEW-YORK. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. V. NEW-YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. ALLEN, 1800.

CHAPTER 6. THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. FROM THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JAMES M. SMITH, ESQ. OF NEW-YORK. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. VI. NEW-YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. ALLEN, 1800.

CHAPTER 7. THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. FROM THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JAMES M. SMITH, ESQ. OF NEW-YORK. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. VII. NEW-YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. ALLEN, 1800.

CHAPTER 8. THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. FROM THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JAMES M. SMITH, ESQ. OF NEW-YORK. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. VIII. NEW-YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. ALLEN, 1800.

CHAPTER 9. THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. FROM THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JAMES M. SMITH, ESQ. OF NEW-YORK. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. IX. NEW-YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. ALLEN, 1800.

CHAPTER 10. THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. FROM THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JAMES M. SMITH, ESQ. OF NEW-YORK. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. X. NEW-YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. ALLEN, 1800.

the fundamental techniques of such voluminous activities as are offered in even the most modest Junior High School Physical Education program. Not-with-standing this fact, the teacher of physical education in many of our junior high schools has to be able to offer instruction in a multiplicity of activities. His lack of ability to demonstrate correctly such skills and activities will impose a disadvantage on the future success of pupils trying to master correct fundamentals, unless a substitute means of demonstration is provided. This substitution might be made in the form of a demonstration by superior pupils, or the teacher can provide visual instruction and visual aids which will enable the beginner to form certain criteria for attaining proficiency of the technical requirements of the activity.

Rulon¹ believes that:

"Motion pictures produced and wisely used have distinct pedagogical advantages over any other medium now used."

It must not be supposed that motion pictures are a labor-saving device for the teacher. It cannot be said that the motion picture will make the teacher's task less strenuous. In order to use motion pictures in a Physical Education program for better teaching, the teacher must, first, preview the picture; second, organize material; third, prepare questions; and fourth, get ready for a summary. The teacher should be concerned with planning for the films proper use in the particular

1. Rulon, P.J.: The Sound Picture in Science Teaching. Harvard Press, Cambridge, Mass. 1933. p.1

lesson or series of lessons in which it is to assist. Many untrained teachers mistake the educational motion picture for an entertainment experience, a diversion to be scheduled as a pleasant interlude in the familiar routine. Another common failing is that of relying upon the picture to do all the teaching; the film is shown but nothing is done about it, either before or afterward. In many instances, the teacher has to work harder in using motion pictures in his Physical Education program than he did by using any of the traditional methods.

The preparation which the skilful teacher makes for the use of motion pictures involves much careful thinking. Brunstetter¹ states:

"Day-by-day planning, as well as the long-range, preliminary outlining of the approach, is also an essential if the unit is to proceed steadily toward its objectives."

One of the reasons why motion picture education has often fallen down and has failed is because the teacher has not taken time to properly prepare the lesson. Physical education teachers must realize that in order to use motion pictures effectively in their teaching, they must make careful and complete plans for their teaching. It is not enough just to show the picture and then hope that the pupils will acquire the rest of the education to be attained from the film. Careful and well thought out plans, on the part of the teacher, can often make a "fair" film into a "good" visual lesson; and the converse is also true, that "poor" preparation can make an "excellent" film a failure as a teaching aid.

1. M.R.Brunstetter: How to Use the Educational Sound Film.

University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 1937. p.13.

Modern physical education with its abundance of action and intensive training systems lends itself excellently to motion picture instruction if the teacher will take the time to make careful plans and preparations. In this careful planning, the physical education teacher should not lose sight of the fact that motion pictures are only aids and not substitutes for teaching.

In many instances the Junior High School Physical Education teacher is called upon to teach large classes. This is an excellent opportunity to make worthwhile use of the aid of motion pictures. There is much that can be presented in the way of small detail which is important but extremely difficult to demonstrate adequately before a large class; for instance, the correct grip on a tennis racket. Another boon of films to physical education teachers is the ability to show the activity as a whole to a group of beginners; for example, a volley ball game as it should be played, the essence and purpose of the game. In motor activities there is much that can be shown best through the medium of slow motion and stopped action; for example, a baseball throw at each section of its execution.

The wise selection of films and their proper use can do much to improve our Junior High School Physical Education programs. It is important to select the right kind of films and it is also important to know how to use these good teaching aids.

Chapter II.

Compilation of Physical Education Films.

Directions For Use of Compilation:

1. Unless otherwise noted, all films are one reel, 16 mm., not colored, and sound.
2. "S" symbol appearing after name of film indicates film also produced for silent showing.
3. Title of film is underlined.
4. Then follow brief data on content of film.
5. Distributor of each film is shown by number or numbers at right end of line, referring to Reference List of Producers and Distributors.
6. The price is given at the end of each distributor note.
7. E stands for elementary school. JH for junior high. H for senior high. C for college. A for adult education.

I. Aquatics:

1. Aquatic Artistry:

Harold Smith, Olympic Champion explains art of fancy diving, many forms being shown in slow motion. Good for demonstrating diving form. Useful in teaching diving skill and in developing an appreciation of diving as a sport. (5, 6, and 7) JH H

2. Aquabatics:

Thrilling film of swimming, diving, and other water sports. Shows several new swimming stunts. (1, 2, 4, and 17) JH H

3. Aquaplaning:

Thrilling aquaplaning stunts. Aquaplaning under many conditions. (15) JH H

4. Aqua Sports:

Our camera goes under water for goggle fishing and under water circus. Diving by champions. Reported to be a good film. (17, 19, and 25) JH H

THEORY

Let $f(x)$ be a function of x .

Then $f(x)$ can be written as

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n$$

where $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ are constants.

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where $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ are constants.

Let $f(x)$ be a function of x .

Then

Let $f(x)$ be a function of x .

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n$$

5. Aquabats:

Water skiing. (3) H C A

6. Aqua Rhythms:

Rhythmic swimming. (3) H C A

7. Beginner, The:

Reported good for demonstrating to beginning swimmers (1) proper method of entering and becoming accustomed to the water, (2) good breathing technique, and (3) floating. (5, and 15) E1 JH

8. Beginning Swimming and the Crawlstroke:

Supervised by Matt Mann. This reel shows the primary steps in learning to swim and the use of the crawlstroke. (5, and 17) JH H C

9. Breast Stroke and the Back Stroke:

Fundamentals of these two strokes are outlined by Matt Mann. (5, and 17) JH H C

10. Crystal Ballet:

Aquatics. (1) JH H

11. Crystal Champions:

Stunt swimming under water with swimming and diving exhibitions. (2,4,5,6,17, and 23) JH H

12. Diving:

S1 (5) JH H

13. Eyes for Safety: (Color)

A color subject of general interest on health and safety in swimming. (13 and 24) E1 JH

14. Follow the Leader:

Grantland Rice film showing of swimming and stunts under water. (2 and 7) E1 JH

15. Getting Afloat:

Reported good for showing the fundamental arm and leg motions in swimming and their combination in beginning strokes. (7 and 23) E1 JH

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16. Getting Gay With Neptune:

Swimming and diving in a girls camp in Maine. (18) E1 JH H

17. Killers of the Sea:

Capt. Wallace Caswell takes us shark hunting in the Gulf of Mexico. He dives overboard after his prey armed with a knife. Narration by Lowell Thomas. (19) JH H C

18. Lady Lifeguards:

Lady lifeguards from New York's Manhattan beach, rigorous tests necessary for admission; also first aid measures used at the beach. A valuable film to show the way to safeguard life at the beach. (16) JH H C A

19. Learning to Swim: (two reels)

Shows methods of teaching progressive skills. Demonstrated by C.C.C. boys and Olympic champions in famed Silver Springs Florida. (6 and 20) E1 JH H

20. Life Saving: (two reels)

Depicts and explains requirements, approaches, carries, and resuscitation. Many views taken under water. (6 and 20) E1 JH H

21. Life Saving and Resuscitation: (S1)

Demonstrations in water and out. Slow motion. Approaches and holds. Use of inhalator. (20) JH H C A

22. Matt Mann and His Swimming Techniques:

The coach of the University of Michigan acting as both coach and narrator, with the aid of slow motion photography makes swimming technique natural and easy to understand. (5 and 26) JH H C A

23. National A.A.U. Men's Swimming Championships:

Showing The Men's A.A.U. champions in action in swimming. (11) JH H C A

24. Olympics 1932: (two reels)

Track and water events. The showing of the 1932 Olympics in swimming. (20) JH H C A

25. Olympic Swimming and Diving Champions:

Men and women Olympic swimming and diving champions. Both swimming and diving events are shown. (11) JH H C A

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26. Ornamental Swimming:

(1, 5, and 25) JH H C A

27. Poetry of Motion and Olympic Diving Champions:

(5) JH H C A

28. Sink or Swim:

(1, 2, 4, and 5) E1 JH H

29. Springboard Champions:

A Paramount production. Available only to schools.

Featuring Pete Desjardins and "Stubby" Kruger, aquatic clown, this reel shows one and a half full twist and jackknife dives in excellent slow motion. The swan dive is done in stock photography with good analysis. The one and a half back lay-out half gainer, are also shown in slow motion. (7) JH H C A

30. Springboard Diving:

Produced by the University of California. An instructional film showing the fundamentals of springboard diving. Depicts common faults.

(15) JH H

31. Swim and Live:

Produced by the U.S. Army Air Forces. Photographed at Miami Beach, Florida. Shows how the Army is training its men to swim so that they may live. (8) JH H C A

32. Swimming and diving Aces:

Early training necessary, to excel in sport; fear of water must be eliminated; slide for youngsters; technical facility gradually developed; father and daughter do swan dive together. Stamina, winning factor in in open water contest. (4, 5, 16, 17, 19, 25, and 28) E1 JH H

33. Swimming for Girls:

Practically identical to "Matt" Mann and His Swimming Techniques. In this reel slow motion photography is used to demonstrate his technique for girls. (16) JH H C A

34. Swimming in Denver:

Park wading pools, swim pools, lakes, special swimming classes.

(20) E1 JH

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JANUARY 10, 1900
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FROM THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

WE, THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
DO HEREBY RESOLVE THAT THE UNIVERSITY
SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO ACCEPT THE
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35. Under Water Champions:

Aqua champs in most intricate dives. Goggle fishing. (20) JH H

36. Water Bugs:

Swimming as a sport. (4 and 5) El JH H

37. Water Fun With Johnny Weismuller:

Water polo and fancy diving in slow motion. Johnny Weismuller and Eleanor Holm Jarrett take part in this film. (16, 17, and 26) JH H

38. Water Sports:

Boating, surf riding, diving, swimming, and under water sports. (5, 13, 14, 16, 17, 25, and 26) JH H C A

39. Water Thrills: (S1)

Aquatics. (15) JH H C A

40. Water Wonders:

Johnny Weismuller, Helen Heany, and Pete Desjardins show their strokes and dives. (17) JH H

II. Archery:

1. Archery for Beginners: (S1) (Color and black and white.)

A survey film which arouses definite interest in the sport. The shooting form of left and right handed champions opens the reel. A small group demonstrates the following progression for beginning archers: equipment, stance, nocking, aiming, the draw and release, and removing arrows from a target. Repeated close-ups emphasize particularly all finger and arm action. (20) JH H C A

2. Archery vs Golf:

Contest between professional golfers and archers. (23) JH H

3. Archery With Larry Hughes: (S1)

Excellent photography of target shooting with heavy bow. Close-ups demonstrate stringing, nocking, and drawing. Ample slow motion analysis is made from various angles of the shooting form. (24) JH H

4. Bow and Arrows:

A good film for beginning archers. (15) El JH

5. Follow the Arrow:

A Metro-Goldwyn production available only to schools. A study of Archery technique. Historical presentation of archery technique. Howard Hill demonstrates trick shots. (7 and 15) JH H C A

6. The Teaching of Archery: (81)

Cia Craft demonstrates group instruction for beginners. Some slow motion analysis included of positions for the bow arm and closeups for the draw. Good and poor form contrasted. (20) El JH H

III. Badminton:

1. Badminton Hints:

Champions illustrate the fundamental principles of the game of badminton. There is a short closing sequence on the process of manufacturing rubber soled shoes. (26) JH H

2. Good Badminton:

Hugh Herbert and Walter Pidgeon discuss the elements of badminton and demonstrate a beginning game. This is followed by a demonstration of strokes with a little slow motion of the backhand, service, and smashes by Jess Willard and Clif Sawyer. Considerable footage is allowed to a fast, strategic game. Sound track is educational, film primarily entertaining. (6) JH H C A

3. Tips on Better Badminton: (two reels)

The film features prominent Canadian and American singles and doubles champions. Reel one emphasizes footwork and wrist action in execution of shots. Reel two emphasizes court position in singles and doubles play. Insufficient camera angles make it impossible to follow the complete flight of the bird, therefore, students viewing the film must have had practice in the fundamental shots. Some slow motion of strokes, but no closeups except of the grip. Film is overtitled. (19) JH H C A

IV. Baseball:

1. Baseball: (81)

Whole season of baseball ending in scenes from a world series game. Many of our better baseball players are shown in action. Step by step of the game are given. It is reported to be a good film. (16, 17, and 26) JH H

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2. Baseball: $\frac{1}{2}$ reel (S1)

How Babe Ruth knocks a home-run. This short film shows Babe Ruth in action in baseball. (14) E1 JH H

3. Baseball - National League: 4 reels.

Inspirational film treating of the origin, history, and technique of ball playing, including batting, pitching, sliding, and catching. (8) JH H C A

4. Baseball Kings:

Home run kings in action in 1938. The film shows some of the better baseball players in action in baseball. (20) E1 JH H

5. Baseball Technique and Tactics:

Produced by Ethan Allen, National League of Professional Baseball Clubs. An excellent film and a compilation of previous National League productions and is offered in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.

Shows the basic fundamentals of position play and the batting and base running tactics of individual players. The majority of these appear in slow motion and on numerous occasions the action is frozen to clarify teaching points. Each phase of the game is identified by title and the players by name. (7 and 23) E1 JH H C A

6. Batting Around the American League:

The purpose of the picture is to teach the youngster baseball by showing the American League stars in their various positions, on the screen in sound. It helps to understand baseball and gives some inside plays of the game. (18) E1 JH H

7. Diamond Dust:

Fundamentals of the game demonstrated by well-known players. A good film for showing the fundamentals of baseball. (21) E1 JH H

8. Diamond Experts:

Baseball as a sport. Champions of baseball in action. The film shows some of the better known professional baseball players in action. It is a good baseball film. (4 and 5) JH H C A

9. First Century of Baseball:

Reported very good for tracing the history of baseball and demonstrating the batting, catching, pitching, and base running techniques of famous baseball stars. Found useful in developing interest

1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875.

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and appreciation of baseball. Photography and sound are good. The film concludes with scenes from the 1938 series. Several important people in baseball, including Judge Landis, are shown in the stands. Joe. McCarthy, manager of the winning New York Yankees, speaks in behalf of neighborhood playgrounds. (12 and 18) JH H C A

10. Heads Up, Baseball: 6 reels.

Shows stars of the American League. Views of the 1938 World Series. Demonstration of pitching, batting, and base running. (8) JH H C A

11. Hits, Runs 'N Errors:

Form, timing, and stamina are necessary attainments of baseball. (1, 4, 14, and 25) JH H C A

12. Inside Baseball:

An Educational Films Corp. of America production available only to schools.

Here is baseball strategy as revealed in a game between the Saint Louis Cardinals and the Boston Braves. Close-ups and slow motion photography reveal the use of signals from the bench, the use of signals on the part of the catcher, and the execution of pitch-out and squeeze plays. Recommended for use in coaching high school and college baseball. (6 and 17) JH H C A

13. Ninth Inning:

Gives fundamentals of play and highlights of the past baseball seasons. Helps to teach the youngsters baseball. Includes batting shots of DiMaggio, Williams, and others. Pitching and fielding by stars of the American League in both regular and slow motion movies. Special shots taken at the United States Training Station in Great Lakes, Illinois. Shows the fundamentals of pitching, comedy shots, Connie Mack Day in Philadelphia, first base play, and bunting. (11 and 24) JH H C A

14. Off His Base: 2 reels

Sport and comedy baseball. This film gives some insight into baseball and also some comedy baseball. (5) JH H

15. Play Ball:

A Columbia Pictures Corp. production available only to schools. Filmed at the Yankees Training quarters at St. Petersburg, Florida. The film closes with views of a world series game. It emphasizes the absolute necessity of planned training even for professional athletes. Recommended to show before spring training. Suggested to be

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

2. The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the international situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the future of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

shown to general school audience to increase their knowledge and appreciation of baseball. (5 and 6) JH H C A

16. Safe at Home:

Inside information on baseball. National League film. The film shows some of the National League players in action. (25) JH H

17. Touching All Bases:

Slow motion shots on pitching, fielding, base running, batting by the stars of baseball. Father Flanagan and his Boys Town team, American Legion baseball, Cleveland Amateur Federation, and Chicago Park District League are shown in action. A complete sequence of the hall of fame ceremonies taken at Coopers town, New York, the birth place of baseball. Night baseball, new crop of rookies in the American League, and exciting plays of the 1939 World Series are shown. (14) JH H C A

18. Watch Us Next Year:

Baseball strategy is shown in this film. Some of the inside baseball is shown. (1) El JH H

V. Basketball:

1. A.A.U. Basketball Championships 1938:

Basketball A.A.U. Championships of 1938 are shown in this film. Good basketball is shown and many tips are given. (11) JH H C A

2. Ball Tossers:

Fundamentals of basketball are given in this film. (3) JH H

3. Basketball:

Prepared by Coach Forest C. Allen, University of Kansas. This picture shows the University of Kansas in action in basketball. Good passing and shooting make up part of the film. (20) JH H C A

4. Basketball: 2 reels.

Film for coaching. Coaches show individual offense and defense. Team offense and defense also make up part of this film. It is a good picture to bring out coaching of basketball. (7) JH H C A

5. Basketball Techniques:

An "MGM" production. Available only to schools. A study of basketball technique. Slow motion photography and repetition of interesting shots give one time to see what really happens in a fast

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AND ARCHITECTURE

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DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS
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game.

Should be useful for all groups interested in basketball, in spite of the fact that the commentary is only fair. (6) E1 JH H C A

6. Championship Basketball: (S1)

Plays by the country's outstanding teams. Analyzed by Nat. Holman, head basketball coach at the College of the City of New York. An opening talk by Mr. Holman emphasizes the value of teamwork. The man-to-man defense is shown, with the means best used under varying situation to counteract it. Variations are shown in the sliding man-to-man, combination man-to-man defenses; and the fixed zone, shifting zone, and pressing defenses are included. Other fundamentals, including passes, receiving, and pivot plays are sketched. (4, 5, 9, and 25) JH H C A

7. Fundamentals of Basketball: 7 reels.

One reel each by the following coaches: MacMillan, of University of Minnesota; Clair Bee, of Long Island University; Dr. Forrest Allen, University of Kansas; Dr. H.C. Carlson, University of Pittsburgh; George Keogan, Notre Dame University; John Bunn, Stanford University; and Chuck Taylor, who has conducted coaching clinics for many years. Each coach explains his methods and a picked team demonstrates the various points. (1 and 3) E1 JH H C A

8. How to Make a Basketball:

The making of a basketball is shown in this film. (24) JH H

9. King Basketball: (S1)

Basketball action as it is played in hundreds of schools. Some of the important fundamentals of basketball are shown. (16) JH H C A

10. Modern Basketball Fundamentals:

Made under the direction of Coach Forrest C. Allen of the University of Kansas, who is one of the outstanding authorities of the country on the subject of basketball.

Individual offense, individual defense, team offense, team defense; normal and slow motion. (10) E1 JH H C A

11. Technique of Basketball Officiating:

Prepared by the National Association of Basketball Officials to instruct officials. It shows some of the better officials in action. (20) JH H C A

12. Thrilling Plays by Outstanding Teams:

Basketball as played by some of our outstanding teams. Team play and fundamentals of basketball are given. (16 and 1) JH H C A

When the conditions are such that the system is in a state of equilibrium, the following relations hold:

$$\frac{dG}{dT} = -S, \quad \frac{dG}{dP} = V$$

where G is the Gibbs free energy, T is the temperature, S is the entropy, and V is the volume. These relations are valid for any system in equilibrium, regardless of the nature of the system or the conditions of the process. They are derived from the fundamental thermodynamic relations and the definition of the Gibbs free energy.

$$\frac{dG}{dT} = -S, \quad \frac{dG}{dP} = V$$

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These relations are valid for any system in equilibrium, regardless of the nature of the system or the conditions of the process.

13. Women's Basketball: (Si)

Slow motion analysis of all fouls and violations as listed in the official N.S.W.A. rules. Effective closeups. No game situation. A good film for showing women's basketball rules. (12) JH H C A

VI. Bowling:

1. Better Bowling:

Equipment and champions at work. A Grantland Rice Sportlight. Bowling equipment is shown and described in this film. It also shows some good bowling by some of the champions. (1 and 20) JH H C A

2. Bowling Aces:

Joe Falcaro and other champions explain fundamentals and demonstrate difficult and trick shots. Demonstrations by teams and champions. (4, 16, 25, and 26) JH H C A

3. Bowling Skill:

A Paramount production, available only to schools.

Land bowling, spider or jackpot bowling, bowling duck pins, and bowling at famous Sunset Bowling Center in Hollywood. A number of champions are shown. After regular bowling is demonstrated, trick bowling is done by Gene Gagliardi. Ted Husing supplies the commentary.

Of value both as an incentive to this form of sport and as a demonstration of technique. (3) E1 JH H C A

4. Set 'Em Up:

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production available only to schools.

Techniques and form in bowling as demonstrated by experts. An excellent film, but T.F.C. limitations of contract prohibit its use outside of the classroom where it would be mostly in demand. (T.F.C. - Teaching Film Custodians Inc.) (23) E1 JH H C A

VII. Boxing:

1. Boxing Exhibition:

Henry Armstrong vs "Baby" Arizmendi. (12) JH H C A

2. Famous Fight Features:

Boxing. (1, 2, and 3) JH H C A

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

MEMORANDUM

TO THE DIRECTOR

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

APPENDIX

TO THE MEMORANDUM

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[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

3. Flying Leather:

Boxing. Amateur boxing. (5) JH H C A

4. Inside the Ropes:

Bill Corum reviews sport of boxing. (1,4, and 5) JH H C A

5. Jack Dempsey in "Fight and Win": Si

Story featurette made when Dempsey was World's Champion. (16)
JH H C A

6. Louis-Sharkey Fight: Si

This film shows the bout between "Joe" Louis and "Jack" Sharkey.
(13) JH H C A

7. Monarchs of the Ring: Si

Sight championship fights. Heavyweight championship fights are shown in this film. (1, 4, 13, 16, 25, and 26) JH H C A

8. Self-Defense: Si

Instruction at Culver, whirlwind of uppercuts. (17) JH H C A

9. Soak: Si

Boxing and wrestling and lively art of self-defense. Amateur boxing and professional wrestling. (1, 13, 16, 25, and 26) JH H C A

VIII. Dancing:

1. Bach: Air For the "G" String:

Played by the symphony orchestra under the direction of Rosario Bourdon, Doris Humphrey and a group of her dancers interpret the music. Interpreted in the classic manner. The weaving melody and dignified rhythm are artistically enhanced by the stately mood of this dance.
(5) EI JH H C A

2. Brahms': Waltz in "A" Flat:

Orchestra led by Hans Lange, dancer- Decha.
The graceful dance for this was planned by the famous sculptress Malvinia Hoffman. In an oval-framed lattice hung with fruit a dancer interpreted the familiar waltz rhythm. The airy grace of the dancer make a picture of artistic grace. (5) EI JH H C A

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3. Cheyenne Sun Dance:

A field recording of the Cheyenne sun dance of 1933. Shows complete four day ceremony including details of erection of Medicine Lodge, painting and decoration of the dancers, building the altar, all five dances, consecration of ceremonial food, chief priest's dance at end of ritual. (15) JH H C A

4. Dance Festival:

Dances and songs of Soviet Russia's National minorities. (12)
El JH H C A

5. Dance of the Hours:

"Dance of the Hours" from La Gioconda by Ponchielli. Orchestra under the direction of Hans Lange.

Played to shifting scenes of great effectiveness. Quiet pools, sunlit at times, and splashed into tiny circles by pattering raindrops at others. (9) JH H C A

6. Dances of Southwest Indians:

Dances of the Southwest Indians, including the buffalo, hoop, deer, eagle, and other dances; intertribal ceremonial dances at Gallup, New Mexico. (18) El JH H

7. Dances of the Nations:

Originally produced by Pathe and reedited in 1936.

Characteristic dances of Spain, Russia, Holland, and the Argentine are presented. (12) JH H

8. Fiesta of the Hill:

Dance rituals that have come down from the Aztecs in many parts of Mexico. Material well organized and presented. Background music for this type of film well selected. Not quite up to standards of other Inter-American pictures. (10) JH H C A

9. Folk Dances:

This film offers a fast moving and attractively set series of folk dances of the U.S.S.R. There is Moldavanetz; Krezhachek, a dance of Belo-Russia; and Kazaki, a dance of Azerbaidzhan.

Clear photography. Costume quite lovely. (10) JH H C A

10. Folkways of Poland:

About one third of the film was devoted to costumes of Poland. People were shown in various activities with the different types of costume.

The men as well as the women have their individual dances, also group dances. (26) JH H C A

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11. Indian Dances of the Southwest:

An authentic, brilliantly filmed record in Kodachrome of the more important ceremonies of eleven Indian tribes. The meaning of each ritual is explained by terse, informative titles. The camera work is by Dr. A.C. Twomey, of the Carnegie Museum. (25) E1 JH H C A

12. Little Brown Girl:

Hawaiian girl tells her own story of the meaning of the hula dance. Detailed photography shows how she makes a fresh skirt each day of "ti" leaves. She rehearses her dance, explaining it simply. (23) E1 JH H C A

13. On Parade:

Acrobatic and tap dancing routines by juvenile talent. (7) E1 JH H C A

14. On With the Dance:

Dancers of all nations. Dancing from many nations is shown in this film. (27) E1 JH H C A

15. Rhythm of the Redman:

Indian dances, taken upon the reservations, in natural color. Beautiful costumes. Steps in regular speed and semi-slow motion.

Parts of the following dances: Navajo Indian fire dance; Apache Indian devil dance; Picuris Indian deer dance; Ponca Indians war dance; Santa Clara Pueblo Indians in a corn dance. (7) E1 JH H C A

16. Sky Dancers of Papantla:

A presentation of the unique ritual dance at Papantla. After preliminary dances that respectively celebrate the romance of Cortes and Malinche, the Indian maiden, the overcoming of the Moors by the Spaniards, and the glory of the ancient Aztec sun God, the mystic dance of the Voladores or "Flying Ones" begins. (10) E1 JH H C A

17. The World Dances:

Folk dances of various nations. (23) E1 JH H C A

18. Three Dances from Vienna:

Greta Wiesenthal Troupe offers three numbers. This is reported to be a good film for showing dancing. Dance steps are brought out in good form. (10) E1 JH H C A

19. Young Girl in Garden:

Dance featuring Clotilde Sakharoff. (23) JH H C A

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

OFFICE OF THE DEAN
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IX. Fencing:1. A Lesson in Swordsmanship: $\frac{1}{2}$ reel

This film shows the fundamentals of fencing. It is reported to be a good short subject on how to handle a sword. (5) JH H C A

2. Fencing: Si

The art of fencing is shown in this reel. (21) JH H C A

3. Foil Fencing: Si

The film amplifies the theory of foil fencing of Professor Martinez Castello. Foil work, a sample lesson and bout are shown. Insufficient slow motion and closeups make it difficult to follow the foil work. (10) EI JH H C A

4. How to Fence: Si

Good classroom film in excellent Kodachrome for teaching fencing. Fencing instructor demonstrates the art of teaching fencing. Fencing team; girls-boys fencing; foil is the conventional weapon; and Parry and prime are demonstrated. Efficient ways to disarm your adversary. (5) JH H C A

5. Techniques of Foil Fencing: Si

Analyzes fencing positions at various speeds with closeup of: footwork in advance, retreat, lunge and jump lunge; hand work in correct grip on French and Italian foil; Straight thrust, disengage, one-two and one-two-three, double, coupe, and low line. Film begins and ends with demonstration bout. (20) JH H C A

6. Sport of Fencing:

Presents many of America's Olympic champions. Shows use of various weapons. National Champions both men and women demonstrate fine points. Thrilling action. (1, 16, and 17) JH H C A

X. Football:1. Controlled Kicking:

Describes its importance in football. Coach Leroy Mills. The part that kicking plays in football. It is reported to be a good film in football. (4) EI JH H C A

CHAPTER I

1848

The first of the year was a very dry one, and the weather was very hot. The crops were all withered and the people were suffering from want of food.

The second of the year was a very wet one, and the weather was very cold. The crops were all drowned and the people were suffering from want of food.

The third of the year was a very dry one, and the weather was very hot. The crops were all withered and the people were suffering from want of food.

The fourth of the year was a very wet one, and the weather was very cold. The crops were all drowned and the people were suffering from want of food.

The fifth of the year was a very dry one, and the weather was very hot. The crops were all withered and the people were suffering from want of food.

The sixth of the year was a very wet one, and the weather was very cold. The crops were all drowned and the people were suffering from want of food.

CHAPTER II

The first of the year was a very dry one, and the weather was very hot. The crops were all withered and the people were suffering from want of food.

2. Deception:

In this series football coaches of many universities show their technique in training and in play. There is some slow motion and many shots from intercollegiate games. In this reel coaches, "Rip" Miller, "Lou" Little, "Chick" Meehan, B.J. Bierman, "Bill" Hargis, and "Gwin" Henry. The narration is by Howard Jones, football coach of the University of Southern California. (1, 4, and 16) JH H C

3. Football: Si 2 reels

Fundamental football techniques and drills. Presents modern coaching methods. (20) JH H C

4. Football: 4 reels

Kicking, running, defense, and passing. Each one reel in length. Planned and directed by Dana X. Bible, head coach of the University of Nebraska, this film illustrates the latest developments in offensive and defensive tactics. It uses slow motion, animated diagrams, posed plays, and some action shorts from college games. Coach Bible's descriptions of important factors in the action are informal, clear, and concise. (20) JH H C A

5. Football Giants:

Shows the training routine of a professional football team, the New York Giants.

Highly recommended for football training at all age levels. One of the best films analyzing football technique. Excellent use of slow motion. (6) E1 JH H C A

6. Football Thrills of the Year:

Available for each year, beginning with 1937. Outstanding plays are shown. Compilation of newsreel scenes from the year's big football events. (5, 9, and 25) JH H C A

7. Football for the Fan: 6 reels

One reel on each of the following: spring training, wedge play, kicking, deception, forward pass, and penalties. Reported to be good films. (1, 4, and 16) JH H C A

8. Forward Pass:

In this film football coaches of many universities show their technique in training and in play. There is some slow motion and many shots from intercollegiate games. The narration is by Howard Jones, football coach of the University of Southern California. It is reported to be a good film on football. (1, 14, and 16) JH H C A

There is a great deal of interest in the
subject of the history of the
country and the people who
lived in it.

The first part of the book is devoted to
the history of the country and the
people who lived in it.

The second part of the book is devoted to
the history of the country and the
people who lived in it.

The third part of the book is devoted to
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people who lived in it.

The fifth part of the book is devoted to
the history of the country and the
people who lived in it.

The sixth part of the book is devoted to
the history of the country and the
people who lived in it.

9. Flying Pigskin: S1

This film shows some of the inside plays of football. It is a rather general film on the subject. The fundamentals of the game are given. (15) E1 JH H

10. Goals for Gold and Glory:

Modern football compared to game in the early days of football. The difference between professional and college game. (20) JH H

11. Grid Rules:

Traces development of football from its beginning, how and why many of today's rules were incorporated. Gives historic background of some well-known football rules. (6) E1 JH H

12. Highlights of 1940 Football Games:

This film shows many of the better football games of the 1940 season. They are game shots and show football in action. (5) JH H

13. Hold That Line:

Development of football from Grecian times. The film shows the difference between college and professional methods and plays. It is reported to be a good film on football. (13 and 25) JH H C A

14. Kicking Games:

In this film football coaches of many universities show their technique in training and in play. There is some slow motion and many shots from intercollegiate games. The narration is by Howard Jones, football coach of the University of Southern California. The fundamentals of kicking are shown. (1 and 16) JH H C A

15. Know Your Football: S1

The New York Giants show the why's and wherefore's of football plus an expert narration by Marvin A. Stevens, head coach of N.Y.U. This film gives some of the inside of football. (16, 17, and 25) JH H C A

16. Knute Rockne Series: 3 reels

One reel each of the following; last yard, the hidden ball, touchdown, flying feet, two minutes to go, and backfield acos. (4 and 20) E1 JH H

17. Modern Football Fundamentals: 2 reels

This film shows the fundamental football techniques. It is reported to be a good film for football fundamentals. (10) E1 JH H

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1801. It contains a report on the state of the Union and the progress of the government during the year 1800.

2. The second part is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 10, 1801. It contains a statement of the public revenue and the state of the public debt.

3. The third part is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 15, 1801. It contains a statement of the state of the Navy and the progress of the construction of new ships.

4. The fourth part is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 20, 1801. It contains a statement of the state of the Army and the progress of the construction of new forts.

5. The fifth part is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 25, 1801. It contains a statement of the state of the public lands and the progress of the construction of new roads.

6. The sixth part is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated February 1, 1801. It contains a statement of the state of the foreign relations of the United States and the progress of the construction of new embassies.

7. The seventh part is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated February 5, 1801. It contains a statement of the state of the Army and the progress of the construction of new forts.

8. The eighth part is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated February 10, 1801. It contains a statement of the state of the Navy and the progress of the construction of new ships.

9. The ninth part is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 15, 1801. It contains a statement of the public revenue and the state of the public debt.

10. The tenth part is a report from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated February 20, 1801. It contains a report on the state of the Union and the progress of the government during the year 1801.

18. Penalties:

In this film football coaches of many universities show their technique in training and in play. There is some slow motion and many shots from intercollegiate games. The narration is by Howard Jones, football coach of the University of Southern California. Fundamentals given by coaches. (1 and 16) JH H C A

19. Pigskin Champions:

The Green Bay Packers, professional football champions, demonstrate football techniques. Slow motion photography is used extensively. Recommended to physical education departments for instruction in football technique. (11) JH H C A

20. Pigskin Progress:

This film shows the progress that has been made in football through the years. Some of the fundamentals and techniques of the game are given. (1, 2, and 5) JH H C A

21. Post Graduate School of Football:

A reel made specifically for teaching football. Shows most of the important phases of the game. (26) JH H C A

22. Six-Man Football:

This film shows the Kentucky State Championship high school game. (20) JH H C A

23. Spring Training:

In this film football coaches of many universities show their technique in training and in play. There is some slow motion and many shots from intercollegiate games. The narration is by Howard Jones, football coach of the University of Southern California. (16) JH H C A

24. Tomorrow's Halfback:

"Bill" Corum illustrates care exercised in keeping college athletes from being injured. (1, 4, and 5) JH H C A

25. Touchdown Thrills:

The highlight passes, punts, and runs in the following 1940 football games; Ohio State vs Cornell, Minnesota vs Northwestern, Army vs Notre Dame, California vs Michigan, Minnesota vs Washington, Georgetown vs Boston College, Tennessee vs Alabama, Pennsylvania vs Princeton, and Harvard vs Yale. (16 and 25) JH H C A

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1900

CHICAGO
PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILL.

26. Wedge Play:

In this film football coaches of many universities show their technique in training and in play. There is some slow motion and many shots from intercollegiate games. The narration is by Howard Jones, football coach of the University of Southern California. (5)
JH H C A

XI. Gymnastics:

1. Athletic Movements: 2 reels

Various athletic movements are slowed down to eight times less than normal speed, an unusual study in the muscular action involved in physical training. Especially valuable to show form as exhibited by champion athletes. (10) EI JH H

2. Beginning Tumbling:

Using both regular and slow motion photography, many of the beginning stunts of tumbling are demonstrated by a national champion gymnast and his class of junior high school students. They demonstrate the forward roll, the dive to forward roll, sideward roll, double roll, tip up, headstand, handstand, forearm and headstand, hand walk, backward roll to handstand, cartwheel, round-off, cartwheel flip, and various combinations of these stunts.

An excellent instructional film for beginners in tumbling. Good sound and photography. (5) EI JH H

3. Cadet Champions:

A Columbia production available only to schools.

Shows various activities at West Point. Highly recommended for use in junior and senior high school, to show gymnastics and the use of apparatus. Suggested for assembly and group presentations as propaganda for universal physical education coordinated with the academic program. (10) JH H

4. Gymnastics:

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production available only to schools.

Here champions of the Amateur Athletic Union perform with gymnasium apparatus. We see them do difficult exercises on the flying rings, long horse, and high horizontal bar. Many shots in slow motion. (28) JH H C A

5. Stunts:

The hard work necessary to attain skill in athletics. Stunts of Bird Millman, the tight-rope walker. (24) JH H

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1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

XII. Hockey:

1. The Game of Hockey:

This picture shows hockey at its best. There are good shots of skating. It is reported to be a good picture on hockey. (2 and 15)
JH H C A

2. Good Skates:

A Paramount production available only to schools.
Features Maribel Vinson and Guy Owen. At the outset various types of skates are presented. Hockey and speed skating are illustrated after which the skating champions present a waltz, rhumba, fox trot, and tango on ice. Excellent photography. (10) JH H C A

3. Hockey for Beginners: S1

A survey film which arouses definite interest in the sport. The shooting form of left and right handed champions opens the reel. A teaching film of the fundamentals of hockey. Slow motion used to clarify the mechanics of the action. (23) JH H C A

4. Hot Ice:

Skills of the game, analyzed from the first simple rules, taught to child players and to experts. (18) El JH H

5. Ice Hockey:

Stars show how hockey is played showing a match and then studied details of play. Slow motion is used in this film. The Boston Bruins show how it is played. (5) JH H C A

6. The Ice Man:

The game of hockey is explained in this film. Hockey techniques are demonstrated and some close-ups are used. (1, 2, and 5) JH H

7. Technique of Strokes: S1

Townsend demonstrates the fundamental strokes in hockey. Group practice in the demonstration is included in the film as well as some team play. The progression of the film is difficult to follow. There is some slow motion. (21) JH H C A

8. World's Fastest Game:

Clem McCarthy narrates this film. Skating with bent knees, handling stick for passing and receiving, the goalie and his armor, hook check, sweep check, body check, defense, and various types of position play are shown. (7) JH H C A

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a general overview of the subject matter and to introduce the reader to the basic concepts and terminology used throughout the book.

1.1.1

The first section of the chapter discusses the historical development of the subject and the various approaches that have been used to study it. It also introduces the reader to the basic concepts and terminology used throughout the book.

1.1.2

The second section of the chapter discusses the basic concepts and terminology used throughout the book. It also introduces the reader to the basic concepts and terminology used throughout the book.

1.1.3

The third section of the chapter discusses the basic concepts and terminology used throughout the book. It also introduces the reader to the basic concepts and terminology used throughout the book.

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The fourth section of the chapter discusses the basic concepts and terminology used throughout the book. It also introduces the reader to the basic concepts and terminology used throughout the book.

1.1.5

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1.1.6

The sixth section of the chapter discusses the basic concepts and terminology used throughout the book. It also introduces the reader to the basic concepts and terminology used throughout the book.

1.1.7

The seventh section of the chapter discusses the basic concepts and terminology used throughout the book. It also introduces the reader to the basic concepts and terminology used throughout the book.

XIII. Skiing:1. Alpine Ski School: Si

Four hundred novices become expert skiers in the Linderthaler Alps. (17) El JH H

2. Frosty Frolics:

Skiing in St. Moritz. This film is reported to be good and shows the action of skiing. (21) JH H C A

3. High School of Skiing:

The fundamentals of skiing are shown in this film. Action skiing makes up a large part of the film. A good film for teaching skiing. (1) JH H C A

4. How to Ski:

A detailed study of skiing technique, made especially clear by the use of slow motion photography.

The commentator gives detailed and instructive explanations of the technique demonstrated by the skiers. (1, 4, 5, and 25) El JH H

5. Love on Skis:

Fast and brilliant skiing comedy with music. (21) El JH H

6. Mountains and Skis:

A story of skiing explained by a nationally known expert. The film is reported to be good in showing the sport of skiing. (1) JH H C A

7. Skiing:

Sunvalley, Idaho is the place shown in the film. Skiing in Sunvalley makes up a large part of the film. (15 and 20) JH H C A

8. Skiing in the Canadian Rockies: Si (Color)

This attractive color film depicts a trip into a beautiful skiing country. (12) El JH H

9. Skiing is Believing:

Shows all tricks of the speed skiers' skill. The techniques of speed skiing are brought out in this film. (5) JH H C A

10. Ski Chase:

Offers a great abundance of beautiful pictures of expert skiers and only the ghost of a plot. Slow motion photography has been used

16. Ski Rhythms:

Hanns Schneider and pupils demonstrate skiing. This expert shows how skiing should be done. The pupil group demonstrate some of the fine points of skiing. Highly recommended as an excellent film for sport motivation. (6) JH H C A

17. Ski Time:

The film shows snow trains reaching National Parks. Skiing instruction is given by experts and with development of ability one may participate in all thrills, downhill runs, jumps, and slalom races. The film explains that accidents sometimes happen in skiing, but National Park Service Rangers are equipped to rush injured persons to medical aid. (9) JH H C A

18. Ski Thrills:

The thrills of skiing are shown in this film. Some scenes show spills, jumps, downhill runs, and stemming as they should be done. (1) JH H C A

19. Ski Thrills of Norway:

The film opens with skiing in Norway. Native costumes offer a diversion to the film. Excellent photography. (4) JH H C A

20. Skiing with Hans Schneider:

The film shows the most advanced stages of skiing. The work of the demonstration is done by the famous champion, Hans Schneider. (1, 16, 25, and 26) JH H C A

21. Slalom:

The beautiful camera work by Hans Schneeberger and others shows the skiing and other athletic activities to great advantage, following the skiers and bob-sledders down the mountains and across the ridges with remarkable rapidity and artistic results. (4) JH H C A

22. Ski Trails for New France:

Skiing at Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City. (5) JH H C A

23. Skiing in Austria:

Hans Schneider. (20) JH H C A

24. Skiing in Japan:

Weekend ski trip in Japan. (20) JH H C A

25. Skiing in Colorado:

This film shows skiing in Colorado. (20) JH H C A

16. Ski Rhythms:

Hanns Schneider and pupils demonstrate skiing. This expert shows how skiing should be done. The pupil group demonstrate some of the fine points of skiing. Highly recommended as an excellent film for sport motivation. (6) JH H C A

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24. Skiing in Japan:

Weekend ski trip in Japan. (20) JH H C A

25. Skiing in Colorado:

This film shows skiing in Colorado. (20) JH H C A

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of the proposed changes. It details the steps involved in the transition process, from the initial planning phase to the final execution. This section highlights the challenges faced during the implementation and the strategies used to overcome them. It also provides a timeline for the completion of the project, ensuring that all stakeholders are aware of the progress and can provide input as needed.

3. The third part of the document discusses the future of the organization. It outlines the long-term goals and the strategies to achieve them. This section also addresses the potential risks and opportunities that may arise in the future. It emphasizes the need for continuous improvement and innovation to stay competitive in the market. The document concludes with a statement of commitment to the organization's mission and vision, and a call to action for all employees to work together to achieve the organization's goals.

26. Ski Racing on Mount Rainier:

National ski races and olympic trails. This film shows ski races in action. Reported to be a good film with excellent scenes. (17) JH H C A

XIV. Tennis:

1. Better Tennis:

William Tilden as instructor and demonstrations by Tilden and Helen Wills Moody showing service and difficult strokes. Slow motion of foot work, forehand, and service. Film in poor condition. (17) JH H C A

2. Famous Screen and Tennis Stars:

Produced in 1937. The film shows screen and tennis stars in action playing tennis. (9) JH H C A

3. Fundamentals of Tennis:

Donald Budge demonstrates the many basic points that result in winning form. Simple forehand, backhand and service strokes, as well as the more advanced shots, are analyzed and helpful suggestions for their proper execution are clearly demonstrated. (13) JH H C A

4. Group Tennis: S1

The film presents the teaching method of Mrs. Margaret Fitch Newport of Mills College. Column formation on the court is used for drill in forehand and backhand drives, service, and volley. The evident rhythm in this practice indicates that the teaching is done to music. No game situation. (23) JH H C A

5. Raqueteers:

A Grantland Rice film. This film shows tennis players in action. (1) JH H C A

6. Technique of Tennis:

This is a demonstration of tennis techniques by a tennis instructor, Lloyd Budge, brother of Donald Budge. Clear demonstrations are given of correct practices in such fundamentals as forehand and backhand grips, routine shots, and service. Explanations of footwork, timing, and an exhibition of net play complete the film. (24) JH H C A

7. Tennis: Si

William Tilden, Mallory, and Moody in action. Regular and slow motion are used in this film. (14) JH H C A

8. Tennis Rhythm:

Presents Bobby Riggs winning national tennis championship of Forest Hills. Later, at his tennis school in Chicago, Bobby demonstrates how to make various shots correctly. In regular and slow motion. (2) JH H C A

9. Tennis Tactics:

Here Fred Perry shows us the technique in practicing for sustained relays and for short placement. This is followed by illustrations of teaching technique for service, pivot shots, a spinning ball, and a service stance. Slow motion photography used extensively. (17) JH H

10. Tennis Top Notchers:

Some of our better tennis players are shown in action. Tennis techniques are shown and some game action is used. Forehand and backhand fundamentals are given. (4 and 5) JH H C A

XV. Track and Field:

1. Dashes, Hurdles, and Relays: 2 reels

The first reel of this subject is taken up with the technique of the dashes. Demonstrations are given in both normal speed and in slow motion. There is repetition of the techniques of starting from various advantageous angles.

The second reel presents the hurdles and relays. Three types of good form in hurdling are illustrated. Attention is given to the teaching of passing the baton in the relays. (5 and 7) JH H C A

2. Decathlon Champion:

In this picture we see Glenn Morris finding inspiration in the 1932 Olympic Games and his consequent training in college and on a farm. An excellent picture of an all-around athlete who was not of champion calibre in any one event. Recommended for physical education classes. (20) JH H C A

3. Distance Races:

Includes races from 1000 to 10,000 meters and the steeplechase. The style of the distance runner is contrasted with that of the dash man. Slow motion is extensively used. Reported to be a good film. (26) JH H C A

4. Final Olympics Track and Field Tryouts:

This film shows the final tryouts of the Olympic Track and Field Team. Much track and field action is shown in this film. It shows how the tryouts are held. Reported to be a good film. (11) JH H

5. High, Wide and Dashing:

It gives high and broad jumps. Some running action is also shown. (1 and 4) JH H

6. Jumps and Pole Vault:

Slow motion photography for purposes of detail study are available. Includes all jumps and the pole vault. (9) JH H C A

7. National Track and Field Champs:

Instructional film. This film shows our better track and field men in action. Most of the track and field events are shown. (11) JH H C A

8. Track and Field: Si

Middle distance running, sprinting, low and high hurdling, baton passing, high jumping, javelin and discus throwing, shot put, broad jump, and pole vault. Photographed in slow motion for coaching. (2) JH H C A

9. Weight Events:

Demonstrations of the shot put, discus throw, hammer throw, and javelin. Slow motion photography and repetition are used.

The general poise of the body, the method of holding the shot, and the leg action, are clearly demonstrated. The method of gripping the hammer, the arm action, and the leg pivot are included in the hammer throwing sequence. (5, 9, and 14) JH H C A

XVI. Volley Ball:

1. Techniques in Volley Ball For Girls: Si

Illustrates techniques and team play. Each technique is shown in slow motion. All are repeated at least three times. (23) JH H

2. Volley Ball: Si

Normal and slow motion demonstrate in medium closeup handling of the ball at all heights. Indoor game situation does not substantiate technique analysis. Photography fair. (21) JH H

3. Volley Ball For Boys:

Rules of the game and the modifications which are made to adapt it to local conditions are shown. In both regular and slow motion, detailed instruction is given on serving, volleying, spiking, and defensive play. Several class drills to perfect skills are shown. Actual game play is also shown. (16) JH H C A

XVII. Wrestling:

1. Police Jiu-Jitsu for Teaching Purposes:

Produced by L. J. Frankel. Good, clear demonstration of attack and defense methods.

Decidedly worth while at high school level. (5) JH H C A

2. Judo- Modern Jiu Jitsu: (S1)

Showing ancient Japanese art of self-defense in its modern adaptation for use of police and army and navy. (5) JH H C A

3. Famous Wrestling Matches: (S1) 2 reels

Well known professional wrestling matches. (1, 12) JH H C A

Note: This list of films was taken from the following

sources:

1. Educational Film Catalog. Cook, D.E. and Rahbek-Smith, Eva, H.W.Wilson Co., New York. 1944.
2. Selected Educational Motion Pictures. Committee on Motion Pictures in Education, American Council on Education, Washington, D.C., 1942.
3. 1000 and One. The Educational Screen, Chicago, Illinois. 1943.

Reference List of Producers and Distributors:

Key: Indicia used are: "free" means free loan, no charge save transportation, one or both ways; (R) means rental; (S) means sale; (Si) means silent; (So) means sound.

1. Bertram Willoughby Picture Inc., 110 West 32nd Street, New York City, New York. So - R - \$2.75 - \$17.50.
2. Walter O. Gutlohm Inc., 35 West 45th Street, New York City, New York. Mostly So - R or S - Prices (R) \$1.25 - \$3.50.
3. Films Incorporated, 330 West 42nd Street, New York City, New York. Mostly So: Prices (R) \$1.00 - \$2.00.
4. Cinema Incorporated, 234 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass. So and Si - R - Free - Prices: (R) So - \$1.25 - \$3.00; Si - 75¢ - \$1.00.
5. Motion Picture Bureau, National Council Y.M.C.A., New York City, New York. Si and So - R - Free. Prices: (R) So - \$1.00 - \$3.00; Si - 65¢ - \$2.50.
6. Boston University, 84 Exeter Street, Boston, Mass. Si and So - R - Prices: (R) 25¢ to \$3.00.
7. Bureau of Visual Instruction, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Si and So - R - Free. Prices: 65¢ - \$3.00.
8. Boston Army Base, Boston, Mass. So - R - Prices: 25¢.
9. University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire. Si and So - R - Prices: 65¢ - \$3.00.
10. Massachusetts Department of Education, Boston, Mass. Si and So - Free.
11. N.A.A.U. of United States, 233 Broadway, New York City, New York. Mostly Si - R - Prices: (So) \$2.50 - (Si) \$1.25.
12. Exclusive Movies, 4230 - 4234 Drummond Place, Chicago, Illinois. Si and So - R - S - Prices: (R) 65¢ - \$3.00.
13. Camera Center, Rental Film Library, 596 Grand Street, Brooklyn, New York. Si and So - R - Prices: \$1.00 to \$3.00.
14. Edited Pictures System, 330 West 42nd Street, New York City, New York. Si and So - R - S - Prices: So \$1.50 - Si \$1.00.

Journal of the Proceedings of the
Annual Meeting of the
American Association of
Economic Geologists
Held at the
Hotel New York
New York City
December 29th to January 1st
1906
The meeting was held at the Hotel New York, New York City, from December 29th to January 1st, 1906. The program of the meeting was as follows:
December 29th - Registration and Dinner
December 30th - Session of the Association
January 1st - Dinner and Departure

15. Excel Movie Products, 4234 Drummond Place, Chicago, Illinois.
Si and So - R - S - Prices: (R) \$1.50 - \$3.00.
16. Film Classic Exchange, 505 Pearl Street, Buffalo, New York.
Si and So - R - S - Prices: (R) So, \$1.00 - \$3.00; Si, 50¢ - \$2.00.
17. Eastman Kodak Stores Inc., 356 Madison Avenue, at 45th Street,
New York City, New York. (Kedascopes Libraries Division) Si - So -
R - S - Prices: (R) So \$1.25 - \$1.50; Si 75¢ - \$1.00.
18. College Film Centre, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois.
Si - So - R - S - Prices: (R) So \$1.25 - \$2.00.
19. Ideal Motion Picture Service, 393 St. John's Avenue, Yonkers, New
York, and 1312 Washington Street, Hoboken, New Jersey. So - some
Free - Prices: (R) \$1.00 - \$1.50.
20. Akin and Bagshaw Inc., 1425 Williams Street, Denver, Colorado.
So - Si - R - Prices: (R) So \$1.00; Si 50¢ - 75¢.
21. World Pictures Corporation, 729 7th Avenue, New York City, New
York. Si - So - R - S.
22. Harvard Film Service, Biological Laboratories, Cambridge, Mass.
Si - So - R - S - Prices (R) So \$1.50; Si \$1.00.
23. R.B. Annis Company, 1101 N. Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Si - So - Prices: (R) So \$1.00; Si 75¢
24. Dennis Film Bureau, Wabash, Indiana. R - S.
25. Institutional Cinema Service Inc., 1560 Broadway, New York City,
New York. R - S.
26. Film Classic Exchange, 265 Franklin Street, Buffalo, New York.
Si - So - R - S - Prices: (R) So \$1.00 - \$3.00; Si 50¢ - \$2.00.
27. Castle Films, RCA Building, New York City, New York. Si - So -
Free - R - S - Prices: (S) Si \$2.75.

Chapter III.

Specific Suggestions on How to Teach Physical Education With Motion Pictures.

It is important to be concerned with the purpose in using motion pictures, but of equal importance is the procedure in using motion pictures in our class work. In other words, how can the physical education teacher make use of films in his junior high school program. The first question that should be raised in teaching with motion pictures is this: is it necessary in securing pupil growth in physical education to use films at all? Would it not be better to get first-hand, direct experience? Could still pictures convey the essential meanings just as effectively, or even more effectively, than the motion picture?

In order to answer these questions it must be realized that the peculiar contribution of the motion picture is its ability to convey certain experiences, the essential meaning of which is in some kind of motion. A still picture is static; it shows products or results. The motion picture is dynamic; it shows processes, development, change. It has the power to portray action. A still picture can only suggest action.

In spite of the fact that it is very difficult to draw up lesson plans apart from specific purposes and needs of children, nevertheless I shall try to indicate certain approaches which a teacher can make towards this problem. The producers of certain films, too, have felt this need, and have cared for it by the production of teachers' guides to accompany their films. These guides often indicate objectives which are served by

1870

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

The history of the city of Boston is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a city of many centuries, and its history is full of interesting events. The city was founded in 1630, and since that time it has grown to be one of the largest and most important cities in the United States. Its history is full of interesting events, and its people have made many contributions to the world. The city has been the site of many important events, and its people have been the leaders of many important movements. The city has a rich and varied history, and its people have made many contributions to the world. The city has been the site of many important events, and its people have been the leaders of many important movements. The city has a rich and varied history, and its people have made many contributions to the world.

these films. The following is an example of a lesson plan for the film, "First Century of Baseball";

Lesson I.

I. Preview of film by teacher; with notes.

II. Oral introduction by the teacher:

Explaining the development of baseball.

III. First showing of the film to the class:

(Scenes)

1. Developments of the game. There is a view of the first baseball club, organized by Alexander J. Cartwright in 1845. A scene that might have happened in an old-time game is re-enacted.

2. Batting. First batters tried to use long bats, but the length of the bat was finally limited to forty-two inches. Close-ups of batters.

3. Gloves were not used in fielding in the old days. George McQuinn, of the St. Louis Browns makes a difficult double play.

4. The section on base running is introduced by a scene in which Robert Addy slides into base. The hook and stand-up slides are demonstrated.

5. Formation of the National League was in 1876, and the American League in 1901, and the first World Series was played in 1905. This scene shows an all-star game between the famous players of today and those of yesterday.

6. The important and difficult work of the umpire is presented by a series of plays on which the commentator asks the audience to make the decision. After each play is shown at normal speed, it is repeated in slow motion to make it possible to check the accuracy of

the decision.

7. The film concludes with scenes from the 1938 World Series. Several important people in baseball, including Judge Landis, are shown in the stands. Joe McCarthy, manager of the winning New York Yankees, speaks in behalf of neighborhood playgrounds.

IV. Follow-up work:

Self activity of pupils. Baseball drill work: throwing and catching drill. Batting practice and fielding drill work.

V. Second showing of the film:

The film should be run again after the follow-up work to clarify concepts, or furnish stimuli for student discussion.

The general principle for good teaching applies also to the film lesson. That is, purpose clearly evident both to teacher and to pupils; a well-organized approach to the subject matter; activities which engage both individual and group interests; and the ability in turning unexpected situations to good use. The effectiveness of use of motion pictures in teaching is dependent on the enthusiasm of the teacher and the type of material. When thinking of procedure a number of questions, such as the following, will arise. Should the film be run through as the introduction to the lesson? Should the film be run through at the close of the work? Should the film be stopped and a still picture projected? Should the film be discussed while it is being shown? How many times should the film be shown? What outcomes does the teacher expect from the use of the film?

It is doubtful whether any generalized statements can be made

here which will prove satisfactory. It is true that certain general procedures can be set up. The exact methods, however, will vary. Methods will depend upon several important things, first of all, the objective or purpose of the instruction itself. For example, are you using the film to present facts about a problem which the pupils are interested in solving? Are you trying to develop skill as you might do with a film on track or basketball?

The teacher must realize that motion pictures, unlike other teaching tools, have literally thousands of facts contained in them: the scenery, participants, costumes, action, and equipment. Since certain of these facts are unimportant in reaching certain objectives, what is discussed and evaluated should usually relate to a problem to be solved. One cannot study all the meanings in a picture; there must be a center of interest to be explored. A teacher ought, then, to be able to give a good reason for every film that is shown in his classroom and be clear as to the general character of the meanings which he intends to explore in the picture.

No general directions can be given as to the number of times a film should be shown. The purposes for which the film is being used will determine how often the projection of the same film will be profitable. If the pupils and the teacher feel that there are certain important points that they want to clear up, then this film should, of course, be shown again. If they feel, however, and the evidence shows that the material is well known to them, there would be no reason for repetition.

The amount of preparation which the class must have for the film in advance of the showing will depend on the film and the objective in

using it. In some cases it will be necessary to be sure that the pupils have certain basic information in order that they can understand the film. In other cases they will want to find in the film the answers to certain specific questions. Perhaps it will be necessary to ask the pupils to note certain things in the film which might otherwise escape their attention. Some films are in themselves an introduction to a topic and require no previous preparation. A film can serve exceedingly well in tying a whole unit together as a review.

Should the film be stopped to show important parts of it as still pictures? No definite answer can be given to this question. The continuity of the film may be lost by such analytical study. If the projector is not adequately equipped for still projection portions of the film may be blistered by the intense heat of the lamp. If it is equipped to prevent film damage, the reduction in the amount of light due to this protective device will dim the picture.

Explanatory discussion may take place during or following the showing of the picture. Care must be taken that discussion during the showing does not distract attention from the film. In previewing the film the teacher should note points at which the attention of the pupils should be drawn to specific things in the picture. Making effective remarks or carrying on class discussion during motion picture projection is an art requiring careful planning and practice.

Follow-up procedures after the showing of the film will vary. It may be that the film has raised questions in the minds of the pupils which will stimulate them to further research. It is likely that the class will want to discuss some parts of the film. The class should feel that the

film is vital part of the work of the unit. A careful follow-up procedure will aid in developing this feeling.

Hoban¹ sets forth the principle that:

"The value of visual aids is a function of their degree of reality. In other words, visual aids are effective in instruction to the degree that they approach reality of experience. Conversely, the more they are removed from reality of experience, the more ineffective they are. Reality of experience is often considered only as objective reality, i. e., the real thing can be perceived by the individual. Rather, reality is subjective. The experience must be real to the child."

1. Hoban, Hoban, Jr., and Zisman. Visualizing the Curriculum.

Cordon co., New York. 1937. p. 22.

Chapter IV.

The Evaluation of Junior High School Physical Education Films.

The chief method for evaluating the effectiveness of the teaching film relates, of course, to the aid which they have given in reaching the important objectives of the school or community. By what criteria should the effectiveness of the use of films be judged? It seems apparent that the major benefits from films will come first through stimulation of the thinking of pupils. Did you really change their attitude toward Physical Education by showing these films?

One of the simplest methods, of course, is to check by recitation or written methods the factual material which children remember from a film. This is probably the most common type of evaluation. However, any program of evaluation which is concerned only with the number of facts learned from a film will be inadequate as a means for accurately checking its effectiveness. The major outcomes of the use of a film will include an accretion of fact. More important, however, will be the interrelating and integration of varied experiences, the development of desirable changes in thinking and attitudes. If these kinds of objectives are reached in the use of teaching films, we need have no doubt as to the place that they will occupy in Physical Education.

In judging the attributes of a good physical education teaching film we might consider such standards as the following which might be used as guiding criteria for the selection of educational films.

1. Does the subject matter appeal to native human interests?

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2. Does it contain sufficient mental stimuli to be thought-provoking, or problem-solving?

3. Are the titles brief, simple, and meaningful?

4. Is the continuity good, with main points of the lesson clearly defined in unified and balanced presentation of the subject so that some specific learning may be effected?

5. Is it true, according to the nature of the theme being portrayed, whether realistic or fantastic?

6. Is the photographic quality clear and artistic?

7. Is it so edited as to conform to the attention span and comprehension of junior high school pupils?

Another helpful tool in evaluating motion pictures is a score card. An example of a score card for evaluating Physical Education films is as follows:

Score Card for Evaluating Physical Education Films.

Title of Film _____ Silent ____ Sound ____

Source of Film _____ Name of Teacher _____

Name of School _____ Date _____

Directions for using the score card: Evaluate the film for each Standard in accordance with the following:

Excellent	A	90
Good	B	70
Fair	C	50
Poor	D	30

Unsatisfactory E 30

Average your separate judgments into a single rating. _____

Rating.

1. (Reliability) Does the film effect specific Physical

Education learning? _____

Does it picture facts, ideas, and concepts?

Does it show suggestions for improving skills?

Does the film embody the truth in all essentials?

2. (Problem) Does the film create a problem to the observer? _____

Does the film conform to the principles of unity and
coherence?

3. (Interest) Does the film appeal to approved Physical

Education interests? _____

Does the film utilize the laws of attention?

4. (Curriculum) Does the film help to teach Physical

Education skills and techniques? _____

Does the film aid in the promotion of an activity?

5. (Mechanics) Is the film good from a mechanical

standpoint? _____

Is the photography of high quality?

Is the film arranged in good order?

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF LINCOLN

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND VOLUME

CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

FROM THE DEATH OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

TO

THE DEATH OF KING CHARLES THE SECOND

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND VOLUME

CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE SECOND

FROM THE DEATH OF KING CHARLES THE SECOND

TO THE DEATH OF KING CHARLES THE SECOND

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND VOLUME

CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE

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